

POSITIONS AND AREAS OF SUN SPOTS—Continued

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*Not numbered.

AEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

[Aerological Division, D. M. LITTLE in Charge]

By B. FRANCIS DASHIELL.

Mean free-air data, for the month of June 1938, based on a total of 817 airplane and radiometeorograph observations, are given in table 1. This information includes the basic meteorological elements of barometric pressure (P), temperature (T), and relative humidity (R.H.), recorded at certain geometric heights.

These "means" are computed by the customary method of differences, and are omitted when less than 15 observations have been made at the surface and less than 5 at a standard height. However, at those standard heights within the limits of the monthly vertical range of the tropopause, at least 15 observations are required. Further details will be found under "Aerological Observations," appearing in the January 1938, *MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW*.

Chart I, published elsewhere in this REVIEW, shows the departures of mean surface temperatures from normal during June. These departures were moderate over most of the United States, but reached above-normal maxima over the Northwestern States (except on the Pacific coast itself), the northern Rocky Mountains, New England, and western Texas. The greatest departure above normal was $+4.1^{\circ}$ F. at Walla Walla, Wash. In the southeastern states and Ohio Valley temperatures were slightly below normal, as compared to an above-normal departure in May; the largest departure below normal (-3.1° F.) occurred at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The highest mean free-air temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$.) for June (table 1) prevailed over Kelly Field, Tex., at the surface; over Pensacola, Fla., at 0.5 kilometer; Oklahoma City,